SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Executive Committee of North-Carolina consists of the following gentlemen. Their Post-offices are annexed to their names:

Abraham Rencher, of Chatham, *Chairman*; Post-office, Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C.

Edward Cantwell, of New Hanover; Post-office, Wilmington, N. C.

D. G. W. Ward, of Greene; Post-office, Stantonsburg, Edgecombe, N. C.

Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Post-office, Greensborough, N. C.

Perrin Busbee, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. Holden, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.

Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.

C. G. Wright, of Cumberland; Post-office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Asa Biggs, of Martin; Post-office, Williamston, Martin, N. C.

Warren Winslow, of Cumberland, is the National Democratic Committee-man for this State; Post office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included—which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, that the Democratic party will resist all ttempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Democratic National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, *even to extermination.*"

WINFIELD SCOTT.

"No interference by Congress with the existence of Slavery in any slave State, but a firm and vigilant resistance to its legalization in any National Territory, or the acquisition of any foreign Territory wherein Slavery may exist. A perpetual protest against the hunting of fugitive slaves in the free States as an irresistable cause of agitation, ill feeling and alienation between the North and the South. A firm, earnest, inflexible testimony, in common with the whole non slaveholding Christian world, that human Slavery, though legally protected, *is morally wrong and ought to be speedily terminated.*"

HORACE GREELY, *June* 25, 1852.

"You insist that you cannot submit to the freedom with which Slavery is discussed in the free States. Will war—a war for Slavery—arrest, or even moderate that discussion? No, Sir; *that discussion will not cease*; war would only inflame it to a greater height. It is part of the eternal conflict between truth and error—between mind and physical force—the conflict of man against the obstacles which oppose his way to an ultimate and glorious destiny. *It will go on until you shall terminate it* in the only way in which any State or nation has ever terminated it—*by yielding to it*—yielding in your own time, and in your own manner, indeed, but nevertheless *yielding to the progress of emancipation.*"—WM. H. SEWARD, 1850.

Letter from Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE to Maj. LALLY.

"TREMONT HOUSE, Boston, May 27, 1852.

I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the compromise measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come cheerfully up to the mark of constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The matter should be met at the threshold, because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the confederacy. The sentiment of no one State is to be regarded upon this subject; but having fought the battle in New Hampshire upon the fugitive-slave law, and up on what we believed to be the ground of constitutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the democracy of the country.

What I wish tc say to you is this: If the compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, which would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the convention must be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—transcendently important to the hopes of democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend, FRANK. PIERCE."

ISAAC PROCTER,

Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufactured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE, Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

D. G. BROOKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

$25 **REWARD.** Runaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N C. July 16, 1852. 929—w6w.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22-

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
Bors' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required.

D. JONES, *Marion* C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R. Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best—either Well or Spring water are convenient. This place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws, Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing*, &c., of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

FOR SALE.

FROM the 10th to the 15th of August, inst., there will be offered for sale in Raleigh, N. C., a match of handsome bright gray horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and well broken, and recommended, after a six months constant travel, as possessing many superior qualities for gentleness, speed, spirit and endurance. They will be sold for $350 cash. Also, a Buggy horse, 8 years old, of the same color, and like qualities, at $125.

Also, a good travelling carriage, newly repaired with harness, at $175. Also, a plain buggy with harness, at $75.

Persons at a distance wishing to purchase may address N. L. STITH.

Raleigh, August 5th, 1852. 76—3t.

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters,

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

$12 PER MONTH.

WANTED, immediately, Fifteen or Twenty able bodied Negro men to work on the Rail Road, for which the above price will be paid in Cash every month.

NIXON, & CO.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect. A large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institute is contracted for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the lately Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

At the Female Institute, Messrs. James and John Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D.D., LL.D., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons - - - $ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5 " - - - 1,75 per "
All over 5 " - - - 1,50 per "

My aim will always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.

June 22, 1852. 66—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

State Day Changed.

AT May Term, 1852, of Wake County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, it was ordered that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Tuesday of Court, instead of Thursday as heretofore, and that the Clerk publish the fact for the benefit of Suitors and Witnesses.

All the Justices are requested to attend on Monday of next Court, to consider and act upon an order made by a majority at February Term in relation to publishing the items of the Finance Committee's annual report.

Attest. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. 925—tC.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded, entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months*. Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*.

We have a fine *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852 62—

Just Received,

1 DOZ jars sup Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka.
Wait for the Wagon.
Low-backed Car.
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music, can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 14—

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

Wholesale Merchants and Factors.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A STOCK OF Flour, Corn, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Iron, Nails, Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for

Family and Plantation Use,

and the RETAIL TRADE, which they will dispose of in lots to suit Dealers or Consumers.

Notice---Direct Importations.

We just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* ill the attention of those interested.

Also a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants. Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stock of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 74—

For the Gentlemen.

CLOTH, Cassimeres, Vestings, white Linen Drills, Farmer's Brown Linen Drill, Blay Linen, superior and cheap, Irish Linen, black silk Cravats, Pongee Handk's, black and white silk Gloves, black and colored kid do.; and a variety of other Goods suitable for the season.

T. H. SELBY.

March 24, 1852. 38—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

SEALED PROPOSALS,

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 15th August next, for the Plastering and Stuccoing of the buildings erected for the Insane Hospital near Raleigh.

The plastering will be required to be of the best quality, three coat-work—the last coat hard-finish; part with lime and sand, and part with plaster of paris—the lime and plaster will be furnished—Scaffolding and all other materials to be furnished by the Contractor.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI, For the Commissioners.

Raleigh, July 14th, 1852. 71—td.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles' Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50 Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

Groceries.

BROWN, crushed, clarified and loaf Sugars, old Java, Miricabo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, super Imperial and Hyson Tea, sperm, adamantine and Hull & Son's tallow Candles, New crop Molasses by the gallon or barrel, fresh Rice, &c. T. H SELBY.

STRAYED, From the Subscriber, on the 27th of last month, a large WHITE HORSE, eleven years old, and a black MULE, five years old. Any information thankfully received, and all expenses cheerfully paid.

A. J FOSTER.

SPEECH OF HON. W. S. ASHE,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 25, 1858.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Deficiency Bill—

Mr. ASHE said:

Mr. Chairman: My purpose in rising to address the committee, is to make exclusively a political speech, and I would not even for this purpose consume your valuable time, if it were not for my desire to make a personal explanation. This indulgence, I conceive, will be the more readily granted me, as it is the first time during this session I have claimed the attention of the committee for an object not strictly and properly under consideration. It is well known, Mr. Chairman, both here and at home, that I am an humble, but uncompromising adherent and advocate of the creed of the Democratic State-Rights school, and that I have always believed and maintained that the preservation of the political institutions of our country depended upon the development, in their full force and vigor, of the principles of this party. Under the influence of this conviction, and doubtless instigated by a truly filial love for the State, which I in part represent, I hesitated not, during the last Congress, to throw myself in opposition to what has been misnamed the compromise measures. I refer to those heterogeneous bills reported to the Senate by the compromise committee. So hostile I deemed these measures to the constitutional rights of the several States composing this Confederacy; so unjust, oppressive, and insulting, to the people I represent, that if I know myself I would rather have seen the roof of this noble Hall fall, and in its fall crush every member of that Congress, than that they should have become the laws of the land.

But the will of Congress determined otherwise; and odious as they were, they have become the settled laws of the land; and in conjunction with them, as a propitiation for the offended dignity and invaded rights of the South, Congress passed what is known as the fugitive slave law. The practical value of this law I never very highly appreciated, but regarded it more in the light of an experiment, by the operation of which, as a valuable touchstone, we could test Northern feelings. By it we could judge whether the Federal Constitution or the dictates of the higher law was to govern and control our Northern friends. This view of this law was not peculiar to me or to the South. On the contrary, highly distinguished and worthy patriots of the North considered it in the same light, and hesitated not to grapple with the political monster, the hydra, the higher-law principle, with both sword and seething iron. The monster lashed and struggled, but his struggles were rather the convulsions of death than aspirations for victory. Sir, the South owes a debt of gratitude to those great patriots. I care not under what banners they may range themselves, I will always acknowledge the obligation.

It was the force of this feeling which induced me some months since to vote for a suspension of the rules, in order to enable my worthy friend from Indiana [Mr. Fitch] to introduce his compromise resolutions, though strongly opposed to either House of Congress passing isolated resolutions, either for the purpose of affirming or disaffirming the efficiency of general laws, yet, under the circumstances, my sense of duty would not allow me to act otherwise, although, subsequently, when resolutions on the same subject were offered by my honorable friend from Georgia, [Mr. Jackson,] with the amendments of his colleague, [Mr. Hillyer,] I voted against each; for each were devoid of any recommendation which would justify me in sustaining them. Neither of the two latter could be considered as an extension of the right hand of fellowship—as the offering of the olive branch of peace and good-will from the North. Sir, I was slow to believe that any revolution had taken place in Northern sentiments on this subject; but recent developments have satisfied me that, under the vigorous blows of the friends of the Constitution, *fanaticism* has been made to "lick the dust."

Among these developments, the action of the late Democratic National Convention in Baltimore is of itself overwhelming. Personally, I desired no addition to the platform of 1844 and 1848 to be adopted by that body. They were sufficient, it adhered to in good faith, to insure protection to the rights of the States, and this is all we demanded; but our Northern friends said, "No, we have fought the great battle, we have overcome the enemies of the Constitution, and the result of our victory we want incorporated in our national platform." Sir, such an appeal, when addressed to the generosity and patriotism of any, even the most ultra Southern man, was irresistible. It was the fresh laurel of a glorious victory most feelingly wound around the bleeding heart of the South. It was an assurance that the doctrine of the State-Rights Republican party has regained its ascendency. Sir, I will read to the House a few of the resolutions constituting this platform:

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed, as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

These resolutions are clear, perspicuous, and forcible. No skeptic can doubt their meaning. No State-Rights patriot can deny their truth. But, however strongly their intrinsic merit may demand our admiration, the most unparalleled unanimity by which they were adopted by the Convention, representing as it did the Democracy of every Northern State, should disarm us of all opposition. Although not a delegate, I was present at the Convention, and occupying a most favorable position for both hearing and seeing, I feel no hesitation in saying, that out of the two hundred and eighty-seven delegates present, not five dissenting voices were heard upon their adoption. It has been asserted that many members had left the Convention before these resolutions were adopted. This is, to my certain knowledge, unequivocally false. The Convention was full; was crowded fully as much as it had been at any previous time during its proceedings.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly invite my Southern State-Rights brethren to give these additional resolutions a fair and attentive consideration. Do they not cover the whole ground? Do not the constitutional rights of the States find in them ample protection? What stronger, what more grateful assurance could we ask at the hands of our Northern friends? Let us, then, draw the pall of oblivion over our past differences, and putting our shoulders to the wheel, raise up from her beam ends the good old ship Constitution; clear out her hold, clear off her deck, and being manned with a true and loyal crew, with the best of commanders, bid her most heartily, "God speed her way!" banishing from our bosoms all uneasiness and anxiety for her future destiny.

Mr. Chairman, I have said all I intended to say when I obtained the floor; but having alluded to the noble crew, and most excellent commander, in whose hands we intend to put the good old ship for safe-keeping, I should do violence to my own feelings if I did not say a few words regarding their qualifications. The crew is the American Democracy; and being one of them, a becoming modesty will only allow me to say that they never failed to sustain their commanders in all worthy and patriotic efforts to preserve the Constitution. Prosperity may sometimes blind them to the necessity of vigilance, and unsailor-like remissness may make them careless and apathetic; but when the trusty pilot from his watchpost calls aloud, "Breakers!" "Breakers ahead!" each and every man will be found in his proper place, ready and anxious to do his utmost in the discharge of his duty. Who are to be our commanders? *General Franklin Pierce and Colonel William R. King.* Some eight years since, I was placed, by the partiality of my friends, on the electoral ticket of Polk and Dallas. Frequently I had a scoffing question, intended more for obloquy than information: "Who is James K. Polk?" pointed at me. In the fullness of folly the same question may again be asked, and in an anticipated reply thereto, I will retort: "Did not the American Democracy then inform you by their triumphant election of Mr. Polk, who he was?" And did not the great wisdom of his Administration confirm the propriety of his election? But I will give the information. During a period of service in Congress for ten years, four in this House and six in the Senate, notwithstanding his position was conspicuous, and his efforts, in support of those great Democratic measures, under the happy influence of which our country bounded with giant strides from a state of great pecuniary perplexity and embarrassment to its present acme of greatness, were bold, vigorous, and effective, yet such was the reserve and modesty of Gen. Pierce's character that the world knows but little of his private and social history.

Gen. Pierce was the younger son of Gen. Benjamin Pierce, a revolutionary hero, who, at a very early age volunteered as a private in the first company that was raised for the defence of Boston. In that capacity his maiden sword was first unsheathed at the battle of Bunker Hill. From that time until the conclusion of the war, like the immortal Chevalier Bayard, *Semper paratus* was always his maxim. His country first, his country last, his country forever, was the overruling and absorbing feeling of his heart. From the loins of such a father no son less worthy, less patriotic than Franklin Pierce, could have sprung. After the acknowledgement of our independence, he retired from public service, converting the weapons of war into the implements of husbandry. As his war services were great, his heart humane and benevolent, his patriotism warm and energetic, it is no wonder that he enjoyed in unbounded degree the affection of the people of New Hampshire. For how can a people more honor themselves than by bestowing confidence upon those citizens whose lives have been an illustration of private worth and patriotic devotion? Democracies have been branded as fickle and ungrateful, but I am proud to say, that the American Democracy, in this wise, has never blurred its escutcheon. No deserving son of hers can ever complain that she averted her face. Federal obloquy has reproved this noble son of the granite State with being illiterate. A distinguished model orator of the Whig party, some twelve years since, on the eve of a presidential election, when the public mind was held in overwhelming agitation, so even as to forget the common distinction of the days, declared, "in revolutionary times there were no Sabbaths." History, both public and private, informs us more correctly that in those great times which tried men's souls, the schoolmaster dared not go abroad. His scholars were warriors, his discipline was succeeded by drum and fife. Then should it be a reproach that Gen. Pierce was illiterate? But, however this may be, yet one fact is certain, he was possessed, in an eminent degree, of that strong old-fashioned common sense, which enabled him to construe the Constitution of our country in a republican manner. He was also known as a warm and zealous advocate of the State-Rights party.

In explanation of this I will relate an anecdote, which is given upon such high authority that its authenticity cannot be questioned. When Gen. Pierce was Governor of New Hampshire, he was engaged in writing a message to the Legislature. He got bothered in his mind how to spell a word. "Frank," said he, who was sitting by, "how the devil do you spell but?" Frank spelled the word for him, emphasizing each letter very distinctly. "Be hanged to these little words," replied the war-worn soldier, "they bother me; but, Frank, when it comes to *Constitution* I can spell that without looking into a book."

Yes, Mr. Chairman, he not only spelled it, but read it well, and what is much more important, he transmitted his reading of it to his sons, and that reading is reflected in every word and line in the platform on which his son, General Franklin Pierce, now stands as a candidate for that office which is the highest the American people can bestow upon any of its citizens. General Pierce died, as he lived, a poor man; but a rich legacy did he leave his sons, in that example of social and public worth which he manifested through his whole life. Such is the stock of which General Franklin Pierce is the scion.

After finishing his schooling at Amherst, General Franklin Pierce for a while discharged the duties of deputy sheriff in his native county, whereby he collected the means to pursue the study of the law, and very soon after obtaining his license he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature, in the various proceedings of which, for several years, both as a member and as the presiding officer, he bore a conspicuous part. In 1833 he was returned as a member of Congress from his district. This was an eventful period in our political history. In the year preceding, General Jackson had, from a high and imperative sense of duty, vetoed the monster bank bill, and the great money monopoly of the country had put on its armor for a mortal combat. Its golden Briarean arms were spread over the whole country. Legislatures were tampered with, politicians were bought up, and public opinion assailed by every conceivable device; reproach, abuse, and unmeasured obloquy were showered upon all who dared to stand by the second father of his country. The conflict was indeed great, but great as it was, it had no fears for the chivalrous soul of General Pierce. Sir, a recourse to the debates in that and the next Congress, will fully attest both his great readiness and his great capacity to roll back upon the bank minions the storm by which they vainly hoped to crush the old hero. On all of these issues, his votes invariably accord with those of the late President Polk, Dromgoole of Virginia, and McKay of North Carolina. Better company you could not find for any Democrat.

It was during the last term of his service in this House that abolition first began to raise its evil crest in the Northern States, and as General Pierce's conduct upon this subject will be made the theme of much disputation, the committee will excuse me for transcribing his opinions, given in his own language. On the 18th day of December, 1835, we find him not only voting with the South against the reception of a petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but denouncing the course of the petitioners as fraught with incalculable mischief to the whole country, and emphatically declaring "that he was prepared to stamp with disapprobation, in the most express and unequivocal terms, the whole movement upon the subject." Again, in 1836, rising to make a personal explanation, and to defend himself from aspersions thrown upon his character by some Abolitionists of New Hampshire, he reiterates the same well-founded opinion, and introduced to the notice of the House the following resolutions, as expressing his own views and the views of his constituents:

"*Resolved*, That the relation of master and slave is a matter exclusively within the regulation of the States in which it exists, and that any interferance by the inhabitants of other States in regard to it is not only unauthorized and intrusive, but faithless and dishonorable, as being against the letter and spirit of the sacred compact which binds us together.

Resolved, That those who promote inflammatory discussions, and are guilty of disseminating among the slaves of the South publications, the tendency of which is to incite servile insurrections, are regarded by us as persons prompted by the most reckless wickedness, or by an insane fanaticism, fully as mischievous in its consequences."

But, Mr. Chairman, independent of these open and manly professions of his determination to maintain the constitutional rights of all the States, we have the "strongest record" evidence, as contained in the Journals of this House, establishing the same fact. Sir, during his four years' connection with this body many were the attempts made by the Abolitionists to have their hellish purposes recognized as proper and lawful. The Southern delegation was under constant excitement, but never in any of these trying emergencies was the vote of General Pierce given otherwise than in support of the South. In 1836 he was elected a member of the United States Senate. In his elevation to this new position, no longer representing a district, but a State at large, do we find him either changing or faltering? No, sir, nothing of the kind. Still true to his constitutional principles, "he warred to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," against all attempts at agitation. Planting himself under the banners of Mr. Calhoun, he was never known to differ from that able and faithful champion of the South in all his attempts to ward off the fatal blow aimed at our prosperity.

On December 27th, 1837, Mr. Calhoun introduced in the Senate a series of resolutions setting forth the rights of the States under the Federal compact, and denouncing all interference by Congress, directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, with the institution of slavery. These resolutions met with the strong opposition of many in the Senate who had before stood firmly by us, but Franklin Pierce was not one of them. His love of principle knew of no abatement, his determination lacked no vigor, his vote was uniformly in favor of their adoption. On the 9th of January, 1838, Mr. Prentice presented petitions adopted by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, protesting against the annexation of Texas, and against the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia. These resolutions coming from a member of the Confederacy, were, as a matter of etiquette, received, but were instantly laid upon the table by a decided vote, General Pierce voting with the Southern delegation in the affirmative. This strong and constant opposition to their views of course made General Pierce obnoxious to the Abolitionists, and in order to perplex him in the discharge of his duties, they enlisted in their unholy crusade some of his personal friends whose application, they supposed, would claim more attention at his hands, and accordingly we find, on the 21st February, 1839, a memorial from such persons was received by him. The Congressional reports show what disposition he made of them:

"Mr. PIERCE presented the memorial of George Gates and others, legal voters of the town of Antrim, New Hampshire, praying for the abolition of slavery in this District.

Mr. P. said that the memorial came to him accompanied by a letter from a highly respectable clergyman residing in his native county. The letter says, "though we are aware that your views may not correspond with those of the petitioners, they have no doubt of your readiness to present a respectful petition, coming from any portion of the citizens of New Hampshire."

It is certainly no task to present the memorial, and yet I cannot in justice to my own convictions of duty comply with the request without expressing my deep regret, that these petitioners, many of whom I am sure are actuated by pure motives, should so far mistake their own *moral responsibilities*, and the *power* and *duty* of Congress in relation to this subject.

I do earnestly hope that every honest man who has sincerely at heart the best interests of the slave and the master, may no longer be governed by a blind zeal and impulse, but be led to examine this subject, so full of delicacy and danger in all its bearings, and that when called upon to lend their names and influence to this cause of agitation, they may remember that we *live under a written Constitution*, which is the *panoply and protection of the South* as well as the North; that it *covers the entire Union*, and is equally a guarantee for the unmolested enjoyment of the domestic institutions of all its parts; and I trust further, that they will no longer close their eyes to the fact that, so far as those in whose welfare they express so much feeling are concerned, this foreign interference has been, and must inevitably continue to be, evil, and only evil."

I beg that the committee will examine closely this exposition of his views. Here we have a clear and unequivocal declaration that it would be both "a *violation of duty* and an *assumption of power*," for Congress to undertake any legislation upon the subject of slavery in this District, and the reckless fanatics are solemnly warned that we live under a written Constitution which is the panoply and protection of the South as well as the North. That it covers the entire Union, and is equally a guarantee for the unmolested enjoyment of the domestic institutions of all its parts.

Mr. Chairman, I will not further follow the Congressional record of General Pierce, but, collecting his different votes, will append them in the form of a note to my speech. And in conclusion of my remarks upon this subject, will only add, that General Pierce carried with him in his retirement from the councils of his country the same indomitable love for the Constitution which he had exhibited in Congress. In 1844 and 1845, the public mind was much agitated by the contemplated annexation of Texas, and many of the Northern politicians, who had professed friendship for the South, fearing that this step would enhance our power too much, backslided, and threw themselves in direct opposition to that measure. It was not so with General Pierce. Considering Texas, although nominally separated, as "blood of our blood, flesh of our flesh," he became one of the warmest advocates for its annexation, and when a distinguished Democrat of his State, [Mr. Hale,] beguiled by the corrupt appliances of the Freesoilers, came out in opposition to that great national measure, he again appeared upon the political battle-field, and never ceased his efforts until he drove him from his party, and destroyed him in the State. But, sir, on a more recent occasion, which is still fresh in our memory, we find a similar display of zeal and devotion for the preservation of the peace and quiet of the country. Some twelve months since, the Democracy of the State of New Hampshire held a State Convention, and nominated a Mr. John Atwood for Governor. At the time of his nomination, Mr. Atwood was supposed to be in favor of the execution of the fugitive-slave law; but, subsequently, on expressing his hostility to it, General Pierce immediately summoned another convention, rescinded the previous nomination, and, taking the stump in favor of the second nominee, he ceased not his efforts until his election was triumphantly secured. Whether in office or out of office, the same unbending, granite-like loyalty to the Constitution governed and controlled him. Mr. Chairman, in contemplation of this record, I feel warranted in saying that there is no Southern Democrat whose heart does not leap with joy at the privilege of voting for General Franklin Pierce.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

We have been informed that General Pierce is a radical Democrat, a most bitter partizan, and the intimation is most shrewdly made that, in case of his election, the official guillotine will be put into active operation. Sir, though the Democratic party has never sought success by the idle clap-trap declarations "of non-removals and of proscribing proscription," yet the bold and manly denunciation of the tricks of the Harrison campaign by General Pierce should afford us the most satisfactory assurance that he never would follow in their footsteps; and instead of a reckless and indiscriminate proscription for opinion's sake, he would make the conduct of the officers the standard for removal. But in order that I may not do him any injustice, I will quote his own words, as found in his speech made in the Senate in 1842. It will be recollected about this time that Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, had published a letter of admonition to office-holders, which, by many of the Democratic party, was considered as invading the inalienable rights of freemen. In condemnation of the opinion expressed in this document, and with regard to the removal of officers, General Pierce makes the following remarks:

"There is but one sensible, practical rule upon this subject. If the discretion of the office-holders will not observe it, let them feel the effect of it. It is this: When a public officer neglects the duties of his office for political purposes, prostitutes it for political ends, or in any way abuses the trust confided in him, to promote the objects of a party, he should be removed and so far as I know my party yield to that principle their cordial assent. But when you transcend this, you assail the public officer in the free and unembarrased exercise of his inalienable rights, secured to him by the Constitution, as a man and a citizen."

* * * * * * * * *

"No, sir; no! If liberty shall not become a mere name, this bold invasion by the Executive of the rights of the man and the citizen will be invoked to arouse popular indignation in many a contest, long after your bones and mine will have mingled with our mother earth. Let the humble, and perhaps dependent, officer, whose eyes fall tremblingly upon this circular, turn them from it to the Constitution of his country, and learn that every citizen of the Republic, whether learned or unlearned, high or low, rich or poor, in office or in the walks of private life, is of right entirely unshackled in the exercise of thought and speech, so far as the elective franchise is concerned, and remember that any attempt to abridge that right, come from what quarter it may, is usurpation."

PENSION SYSTEM.

But, Mr. Chairman, appeals have been made to the friends of the old soldiers, and an attempt has been made to excite against Gen. Pierce ill-will and prejudice, on the ground that he was opposed to the establishment of the pension system. True, sir, he was opposed to the adoption of this policy by our country, and why? Because he foresaw that it was fraught with the same demoralizing effects upon our national character which it had produced in Old England. He foresaw that it would be a precedent by the use of which artful and selfish demagogues would justify the most reckless and unwarrantable squandering of the public property. And I appeal to our daily legislation, Mr. Chairman, as a proof that his apprehensions were not groundless. What restraint have we upon the most reckless squandering of the public property? None whatever.

But, not satisfied with condemning General Pierce for his opposition to the general pension system, our opponents have selected the case of Mrs. Harrison, as a point of attack. I will quote a part of his speech upon this occasion, which will show the unprejudiced and fair-minded, whether he was right or not. In the course of his argument, Gen. Pierce says:

"Without any feelings adverse to this claim, politically or otherwise, he protested against any legislation based upon our sympathies. He protested against the power and dominion of that '*inward arbiter*,' which, in private life, was most sure to lead us right, but as public men, and disposers of the public money, was sure to lead us wrong. It made a vast difference whether we paid the money from our own pockets, or drew it from the pockets of our constituents. He knew his own weakness upon this point personally, but it would be his steady purpose, in spite of taunts and unworthy imputations, to escape from it as the representative of others. This claim was not made on account of the indigence of the family; they were in easy, if not affluent circumstances. It was not for loss of life, or limb, or property, in the military service of his country, which has been heretofore the exclusive basis of pensions, but it was for the civil services of General Harrison, this claim was set up. This would be a broad and dangerous departure from anything which has yet been done from the commencement of the Government. In this country we have, thank God, not yet reached the day, when we acknowledge, by a system of partial legislation, the distinctions of place or of rank, and if you pass this bill, for the same reasons, and under the influence of like impulses, you ought, and you are authorized to grant similar relief to the humblest widow of the humblest clerk in your civil departments, and, in all probability, many of those could make an appeal a thousand times stronger to our sympathies."

Such, Mr. Chairman, were the considerations which induced Gen. Pierce to oppose this claim, and who will deny their strength or justice? But, our records show another application from another individual, for a pension, and as I believe Gen. Pierce was on the Committee of Pensions when it was rejected, I will explain who it was made by, and for what reasons it was rejected. In the year 1836, Major General Winfield Scott applied for a pension, then holding his present actual rank in the United States Army by brevet. It was rejected, on the ground that the only law under which the claim could be allowed, was passed for the benefit of wounded *seamen*, and was passed with the view of promoting enlistments. As the committee were not aware of any personal wound or affliction, received by the applicant in the service of his country, they were compelled to report adversely to his application. I do not know that any attempt has been made to censure General Pierce for the rejection of this claim; but in order to prevent its being done, I will state, from the time that General Scott was breveted as Major General, in 1814, to the present hour, he has been receiving an annual income from the Government of upwards of $6,000, which in the aggregate amounts to the round sum of $228,000. This application, Mr. Chairman, made by Gen. Scott for a pension, shows in the most glaring light, the pernicious evils of the pension system. It engenders a feeling that our Government should be the architect of private fortunes—that from its coffers the streams of individual wealth and emolument should flow, and it requires but a moment's reflection to show that the consequences upon our national character and national manners would be highly pernicious.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We are told by one of the Government organs, published in this city, that General Pierce is a tight-laced Democrat, and if elected will oppose all endowments of railroads with the public lands, and the improvements of rivers and harbors by the United States. These objections are made with the view of prejudicing the Western feeling against the nominees of the Democratic party. Sir, I fear not its effects. The Democracy of the Northwest understand too well the structure of our Government to condemn a great statesman, because he has made, in his legislative career, the Constitution of his country his only guide. A kindred attempt has been made in my State, on the same grounds, to prove that General Pierce is hostile to North Carolina, because he voted against a general river and harbor bill, which, by chance, included a small appropriation for that State. By the same reasoning, Mr. Chairman, I may be condemned as hostile to North Carolina, for during the last Congress I gave a like vote upon a similar bill. But I flatter myself, sir, that it would be very hard to make any Whig or Democrat in that State believe that I was hostile to its interests, or that I did not always hold her interests nearest to my heart. Sir, however strongly we may desire the full development of her resources, the Democracy of North Carolina fully appreciate the fact that we live under a written constitution, and that if that constitution can be violated to open rivers, and to make and clear out harbors, when such works are not of national importance, it can be violated by Congressional majorities for any and all purposes whatsoever. General Pierce will doubtless, if elected, use all his influence to restrain the Government within its constitutional limits; but if Congress in its action shall observe those limits, no man who knows his character can for a moment believe he would interfere to obstruct this legislation.

I have now, Mr. Chairman, in a rapid manner, glanced at Gen. Pierce's political career, and in conclusion will say that I fully accord in the high compliment paid to him by the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania:

"No candid and honorable man of any party well acquainted with Gen. Pierce will, I am convinced, deny to him the intellectual qualifications necessary to render his administration of the Government wise, able, and successful. Besides, unless I am greatly mistaken, he possesses determination of character and energy of will, without which no individual is fitted to perform high and responsible executive and administrative duties, such as pertain to the office of President of the United States. My own observation, as well as the history of the world, have taught me that these are qualities which do not always belong to great Senators and distinguished orators."

Mr. Chairman, the Democracy of our country, knowing that in the civil administration of our Government a wise use of the pen is of greater value than a burnished sword, have never in their selections of candidates made military prowess the standard of political and civil worth; but as our opponents have selected the greatest military captain of the age as their standard-bearer, we shrink not from putting in competition with him the actions of one of his subaltern officers.

When Gen. Pierce retired from the political arena in 1842, it was his determination to devote his future life to his professional labors. Mr. Polk, on the formation of his Cabinet, offered him the high position of being his constitutional adviser. This honor he declined, and professing the greatest confidence in Mr. Polk's wisdom to administer the Government, declared he never again expected to *enter into the service of his country, unless it should be engaged in a war*, in which case a sense of duty would not allow him to remain at home. War did come, and as soon as the fact was announced, we find the illustrious Senator enlisting as a *mere private* in a volunteer company, ready to sacrifice station, comfort, and pleasure, to serve his country. The blood of his patriotic father had not yet run out—the one, a private at Bunker's Hill, the other a private for the Mexican fields. Mr. Polk forced a commission upon him. Did he dishonor it? What say his commanding officers in their official reports?

Extract from Gen. Scott's report of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco:

"Accordingly the two advanced divisions and Shield's brigade marched from Contreras under the immediate orders of Major General Pillow, who was now joined by the gallant Brigadier General Pierce, of his division, personally thrown out of activity the evening before by a severe hurt received from the fall of his horse. Next (but all in ten minutes) I sent Pierce, (just able to keep the saddle,) with his brigade, conducted by Captain Lee, engineer, by a third road a little further to the left, to attack the enemy's right and rear, in order to favor the movement upon the convent, and cut off the retreat upon the capital.

"Brigadier General Pierce, from the hurt of the evening before, under pain and exhaustion, fainted in the action. Several other changes in the command occurred on this field."

Extract from the report of Major General Worth, dated August 23, 1847:

"The division commander cannot forego the opportunity presented, to acknowledge his obligations and express his admiration of the gallant bearing of Major General Pillow and Brigadier Generals Shields, Cadwalader, and Pierce, with whom he had the gratification of concert and co-operation at various critical periods of the conflict."

On the 22d of August, two days after these great and decisive battles, General Pierce was appointed by General Scott one of the American Commissioners in settling the terms of an armistice between the armies of the United States and Mexico, and with Generals Quitman and P. F. Smith, executed that delicate and honorable trust.

The storming of Chepultepec, on the 13th September, was the only one, amidst the glorious achievements of the valley of Mexico, in which Gen. Pierce did not participate. He was then confined to his bed by sickness, and we have been credibly informed that notwithstanding his great debility at times, and the severe injury at the battle of Contreras, it was the only occasion when he was off duty from the time he landed at Vera Cruz till he left the city of Mexico for the States.

General Pillow, in his report of the storming of Chepultepec, thus alludes to the commander of his first brigade:

"I regret that I was deprived, during the action, of my brave, talented, and accomplished brigadier, General Pierce, who was confined to a sick bed."

Such are the official reports of the conduct of Gen. Pierce by his superiors in command at the time. No comment is necessary.

I will now furnish a few extracts from the newspapers of the day. Many more might be furnished; but I deem it unnecessary. Some of them are extracts from letters from the Army, and some are remarks of the editors.

Extract from a letter from an officer in the 9th regiment, to his friends at home. Speaking of General Pierce, he says:

"I am sorry he is going, as I don't know of a man who would do better for the men under his command, or one that the soldiers would like so well. Bravery goes a great way toward making a man respected in the Army, and General Pierce has as good a reputation for that as even his immediate commander, Gen. Pillow. I imagine I can see him now upon that black horse at Contreras. He gave us a word or two as we filed past in a shower of shot and shells, in return for which we gave him a cheer. I saw him, too, at Churabusco, notwithstanding he was hardly able to sit on his horse, with the bullets flying round him."

Extract from the report of Major General Pillow of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco:

"1st. Brigadier General Pierce, though badly injured by the fall of his horse while gallantly leading his brigade into the thickest of the battle on the 19th, did not quit the field, but continued in command of his brigade," &c.

"2d. During this movement, I met with Colonels Ransom's and Morgan's regiments—12th infantry, under Captain Wood, and the howitzer battery, under Lieutenant Breno, parts of my division forming General Pierce's brigade—which had been moved by order of the general-in-chief, under command of General Pierce, against a large body of the enemy to the right and rear of the main works, where they had been, in conjunction with Shield's brigade, engaged in a fierce open-field fight with a large force. Brigadier General Pierce, though suffering severely from his injury of the preceding day, had nevertheless been on duty and in command of his brigade, and until a few moments before, when he had fainted from pain and exhaustion, and been carried from the field."

"3d. I cannot withhold the expression of my sense of the deep obligations I am under for the success and honor due to my command to my two gallant brigadier generals (Cadwalader and Pierce,) whose promptitude, skill, and daring were equal to every emergency, and who, in the absence of discipline in their commands, met and overcame every obstacle, and led on their brigades to honor and distinction."

GENERAL PIERCE IN MEXICO.—Colonel O'Hara, one of the Editors of the Louisville Times, speaks thus of the services of General Pierce in Mexico, himself being a personal witness:

"Having retired from the Senate, and resumed the practice of his profession, the difficulties with Mexico struck that electric spark of patriotism ever alive in his bosom, and he was chosen the colonel of the New England regiment, prepared to do battle for his country's honor, and to assert and maintain her rights. When appointments were made by President Polk of officers to fill up the commands of the Army, Colonel Pierce was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. During that unexampled campaign, he bore a most conspicuous part for the exhibition of all the elements that combine to make a great captain—patience and endurance under toil and privation in a new field, a coolness that met every responsibility, and a courage ready to face the very 'cannon's mouth.' Beloved by those who served under him—for he was ever ready to participate in the labors of their marches and their daring in the hour of battle—he brought with him from the field of Mexico laurels that never wither—the enshrinement of himself in the hearts of his countrymen, who beheld his valor and participated in the glory which his bravery won.

At Contreras, when dashing over the Pedrigal, (a continuous series of sharp rocks thrown up by volcanic action,) for the purpose of heading his brigade, his horse fell under him and crushed the leg of his rider in his fall. The battle of Churubusco followed next day, and, scorning to hang back within his tent, with crutch in hands, he mounted his goodly steed, and urged his men 'on to victory!' In the foremost rank of battle he was found; and through most of that bloody day he was the spirit of the wing in which he was placed. But, with fatigue, and the anguish of a fractured limb, he became faint, and was borne insensible from the field; but not before (could he have heard) the shouts of victory would have filled his ears, and brought back the quick pulsations to his noble heart.

We speak with enthusiasm of the gallantry of General Pierce, because, attached to that branch of service, we were an eye witness of all that we represent. It was with pride and exultation that we saw him rejecting the privilege accorded the wounded, and baring his bosom to the strife." Our admiration knew no bounds, for we felt that there was a heart truly American—American in its most comprehensive sense—reckless of self, and all for his country."

The great city, the immortal city of the Aztecs, is fallen. The war is practically closed, and the yeoman soldier sheathed his sword, resigned his commission, and again became a worshipper at his fireside altars. This record is short, but it is illustrious. Official distinction neither in the military or civil service of the country had any false glitter for his eyes. When his country demanded his services, they were rendered; but when no longer needed, a private station became a post of honor. No strife or contention ever found an entrance in his bosom for the possession of office.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask, through you, the Democracy of America—I ask the people of America, irrespective of party—if such is not the man that the evil times we have fallen upon demand should be placed at the head of our Government? Who will be bold enough to say that under his Administration corruption will not be put down, the Augean stables cleaned out, Galphinism throttled?

I shall say but a few words respecting the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Praise of him with North Carolinians would be a work of supererogation. He is emphatically one of us. The people of my district have time after time manifested their great and abiding confidence in him, and they have never been decieved. His name is indeed with us a tower of strength. He was the first choice of the people of Sampson county for the Presidency, and around him, I well know, cluster their warmest and strongest attachments. With this ticket our horizon is cloudless—bright with the hope of success. By the establishment of a national platform, and by placing upon it as candidates men distinguished for capacity, probity, and enlarged patriotism, we have exorcised and forever damned the fell demon of sectionalism. Have our opponents done likewise? Of their candidate for the Vice Presidency no man who knows him can entertain but one opinion. He is a gentleman, and one whom his political friends in North Carolina have delighted to honor. But notwithstanding these predilections for one of her favored sons, the Fillmore men, the compromise men, the Constitution-loving people of North Carolina will demand why is the name of Governor Graham put upon the same ticket with that of the distinguished soldier whom they have uniformly denounced as unworthy of their suffrages; who, they well know, is raised to his present conspicuous position by the base machinations of Free-Soilers? The great contest in the Whig Convention was between Millard Fillmore and William H. Seward, and not between Fillmore and Scott. Fillmore has fallen and Seward has triumphed. The country should bear in mind that Millard Fillmore, in 1848, was nominated for Vice President on the recommendation of his New York friends. Why have they now striven to disgrace him, to hurl him from his presidential chair in scorn and contempt? This is a frequent question, and its answer, though short, should sink deeply into the hearts of Southern freemen. It was because, as President, he was too honest to perjure himself. President, he was too patriotic to court the higher law faction.

Differing as widely as I do in opinion from this gentleman, upon all the political issues of the day, it affords me no small pleasure to bear my humble testimony to the independent position which he assumed on the execution of the fugitive slave law. He has earned for himself from the right-thinking of all parties a tribute of respect and gratitude, which will more than repay him for the malignant hatred and contumely with which he has been pursued by the enemies of the Constitution, and which the recent Whig Convention, by its nomination of General Scott, has approved and sanctioned. I am well aware that an attempt is made to justify this ungrateful sacrifice by asserting that General Scott will stand upon Mr. Fillmore's platform. If this is so, why and wherefore the disgrace of the one, and the elevation of the other? Sir, the fact is undeniable that General Scott, ever since the death of General Taylor, has been the peculiar and pet candidate of the enemies of Mr. Fillmore and the Free-Soilers. It is indeed true, that by a telegraphic dispatch he gave in his adhesion to a platform. But which platform? The one declared by the proper officers of the convention to be correct and genuine? No, sir, no such thing; as yet he is uncommitted to any but the one which the same officers have repudiated as false and spurious, put in circulation for the use of the party in Free Soil latitudes. But it is not my purpose to condemn the Whig candidates, or to expose the duplicity of those who are busily employed in the dirty work of using this forgery. This is a matter for the judgment of the people; and few, very few, are bold enough to deny but what their judgment in November next will be rendered in favor of the great Democracy, thereby putting for ever and ever its seal of condemnation upon political fraud and chicanery.

NOTE.—Since the above speech was published in the Globe, General Scott has written a letter of acceptance to the President of the Convention, in which he states that he adopts the platform which was forwarded to him by the Convention. I have not time to expose the non-committalism of this epistle, but it is sufficient to say, that every Whig Free Soiler in our House approves and sanctions his position, arguing that neither the spirit or words of the letter compromise him to veto any law repealing or modifying any of the compromise measures.

WHIG ABOLITIONIST CONSPIRACY.

We have received from North Carolina a document entitled "Franklin Pierce and his Free-soil Allies." It is made up in large part of the abolition calumnies against Gen. Pierce, as reported by Foss, published in the Manchester Democrat, and Independent Democrat, and re-published from those abolition sheets in the *Republic*. These calumnies, proved by the most conclusive testimony to be utterly *false*, are introduced to the North Carolina whigs by the following letter, signed by Hon. Messrs. Cullom and Stanly:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 17, 1862.

Our attention was called to an article in the Republic of this date, relating to "Franklin Pierce and his free-soil allies."

In order to enable us to answer numerous inquiries from our constituetns and others as to the truth of the charges against General Pierce, we have taken the pains to examine the several numbers of the New Hampshire Patriot, quoted from in the following article, relating to the course of Gen. Pierce, Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, and Peaslee, members of Congress from New Hampshire, at home. We have found the extracts correct on careful examination.

We have also examined the laws and resolutions of the State of New Hampshire quoted, and find the extracts also correct.

WM. CULLOM, of Tennessee,
EDWARD STANLY, of North Carolina.

Accustomed as we have been to regard Messrs. Cullom and Stanly as men of intelligence, we cannot doubt that they must consider the abolitionist calumnies with which they have thus connected their names, and which they have thus circulated against General Pierce, to be utterly unworthy of belief. It will be seen that they content themselves with certifying that certain extracts from the New Hampshire Patriot *were published* in that journal, and were correct transcripts of the legislative record they purported to cite. But the honorable members doubtless knew that, though their language was thus guarded, *their signatures* would commend the calumnious charges of the two abolition journals, printed *on the same sheet* with those extracts from the Patriot, to a wider credence than they would otherwise obtain. We do not understand the sense of justice or of self-respect which would induce two members of Congress—both southern

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

THE DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

We have the high gratification of announcing to our readers that Democracy is again triumphant at the polls in North Carolina. We think, from the returns received, there can be no doubt of Gov. REID's re-election by an increased majority; and we consider it certain, whatever may be the complexion of the Commons, that the Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot, which will secure a Democratic United State's Senator in place of Mr. Mangum.

Thirty-nine Counties have been heard from up to the moment of penning this article; and in these Gov. Reid's clear gains over his vote in 1850, when he was elected by 2,774 majority, amount to nearly 1,100 votes.

This brilliant result is to be attributed to a number of causes, and among them, first, to the abiding confidence of the people of the State in DAVID S. REID as an honest man and consistent politician; secondly, to the strength of the Free Suffrage principle, of which he is the originator and champion; and thirdly, to the popularity of Pierce and King among our people, and the odium which attaches in the public mind to the Scott and Graham ticket. If Mr. Fillmore had been nominated by the Whigs for President, Gov. Reid might not have increased his majority—he might, indeed, have lost considerably, though his election would not have been placed in jeopardy; and therefore portions of the votes he has gained may be set down as anti-Scott *Whig* votes. And it will not be pretended, we suppose, by the strongest Scott Whig, that Gen. Scott can get in this State, by thousands, the vote which has been cast for John Kerr.

North Carolina having been heretofore regarded as a Whig State, and being a Southern State and the home of Graham, the result of her late election has been looked for with profound anxiety. Every effort was made by Mangum, Stanly, Seward and Co., that could be made, to shape the result so as to make it a Scott triumph—the State was flooded with documents and Scott pictures—John Kerr, the Whig candidate for Governor, showed a face to suit each section, and pitched his voice to please the most people and get the most votes—the Whig journals misrepresnted, calumniated, and abused—the employees of the Administration in Washington entered the field against us, and all Federalism was roused to secure a triumph in North Carolina, *but all in vain*—the people of the State stood firm, and the day is ours. This result, in our judgment, renders it certain that North Carolina will vote for PIERCE and KING.

We shall have something more to say as to the result of the election, in our next.

James R. McLean, Esq., has called upon us, and requested us to state that he is the author of the communication of June 30th, to the Raleigh Standard, giving an account of the Greensboro' discussion; that Gov. Reid had nothing to do with it; and that he would have made this disclosure sooner, but for the reason that he has been absent in Virginia until within a day or two past. Mr. McLean also wishes the further statement made, that he does not recollect denying the authorship, but that he probably made some evasive observations in presence of the gentleman who have stated the fact, which they considered a denial.

We see no necessity, at present, for making any comment on the above. *Greensborough Patriot.*

We shall now see whether the Register and other Whig papers, which have been charging that Gov. Reid wrote the Greensborough communication, will have the honesty and sense of justice to state that the charge is untrue.

We felt confident that, in due time, Mr. McLean would speak out. He would have done so sooner but for his absence from the State.

☞ In common with quite a goodly number of landholders, we enjoyed the sublime satisfaction, on Thursday last, of casting a vote for Senator from Wake County to the next Assembly. Only think of that—a *free man* on the strength of fifty acres of land! We saw a number of mechanics, merchants, and others, owners of personal property, turned off from the Senate box, while the favoured few were allowed to vote. We did not pity these non-landholders much, for how easy a matter is it for a man to *buy* his rights in this free country! By the way, we own one hundred acres of land, and we were allowed to cast but one vote. According to the principle, we ought to have had two, for if fifty acres will entitle a man to one vote, one hundred acres ought to entitle him to two.

☞ Governor REID has added 61 votes to his vote in 1850, at the Raleigh box, and lacks but 4 votes of the number received at the same box by Governor Manly in 1850. His clear gain at the Raleigh box is 6. This is some evidence of the personal popularity he has acquired by his residence among our people.

☞ We have had but few election returns, up up to the time of going to press, from Counties west of Raleigh. The next Western Mail will no doubt bring us a large budget from that region, when we shall be better able to form a correct idea as to Gov. Reid's majority.

W. F. Martin, Esq., has been appointed President of the Elizabeth City Branch Bank of the State.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The people of North Carolina voted on Thursday last for Governor, members of the Legislature and Sheriffs. We present below all the returns we have received up to the time of going to press. We have omitted the Governor's vote in giving the returns by Counties, as that will be found in a table in another portion of the paper.

WAKE.

Senate, Wesley Jones, d., 685. J. W. Harris, w., 363; Commons, R. M. Saunders, d., 1331, G. H. Wilder, d., 1328, W. A. Allen, d., 1314, S. H. Rogers, w., 1304, W. D. Jones, w., 1158, W. F. Collins, w., 1079. Messrs. Saunders, Wilder, and Allen elected. William H. High. d., re-elected Sheriff by 679 majority over J. M. Mangum, d.

BRILLIANT RESULT IN CHATHAM.

Senate, William Albright, w., 537, Abraham Rencher. d., 468; Commons, James F. Rives, d., 1018, R. C. Cotten, d., 1011, Turner Bynum, w., 960, Headen, w., 881, Howze, w., 814, Brazier ind. w., 865, Taylor, ind. w., 195. Messrs. Albright, Rives, Cotten, and Bynum elected—one democratic gain. Sheriff, R. R. Rives, d., 1433, H. B. Guthrie, w., 478. Reid gains 238 votes in Chatham.

We regret the defeat of the Hon. Abraham Rencher for the Senate. He bore himself in the contest with great ability and zeal, and the favorable result in Chatham is owing, in a great degree, to his efforts.

CUMBERLAND.

Senate, Murchison, d., 641, Shaw, d., 239. Commons, James C. Dobbin, d., 1330, G. W. Pegram, d., 968, McDuffie, d., 894, Leonard 479. Messrs. Dobbin and Pegram re-elected. No change. Alexander Johnson, d., re-elected Sheriff.

RICHMOND.

Three precincts heard from, and Reid's gain so far 98 votes. No returns for the Assembly.

ROBESON.

We understand, from the Carolinian, that W. McNeill, d., is elected to the Commons by three majority, and Alford, w., by five majority. One democratic loss. W. L. Steele has a majority of 25 for the Senate in Robeson. No doubt elected.

HALIFAX.

Senate, Andrew Joyner, w., 244, Spier Whitaker, d., 199. Commons, R. H. Smith, w., 592, J. D. Perkins, w., 610, L. W. Batchelor, d., 522, W. H. Tillery, d., 460. Messrs. Joyner, Smith, and Perkins, w., elected. No change. W. E. Lane elected Sheriff.

NORTHAMPTON REDEEMED!

We learn that Gen. Thomas J. Person, d., has been elected to the Senate from this County. over Peebles, w., and that Bynum and Lockhart, d., have been elected to the Commons over Messrs. Barnes and Jacobs, w. One democratic gain. This is cheering. Gen. Person and Messrs. Bynum and Lockhart are entitled to much credit for this result. Mr. Barnes, the whig "wheel-horse" of that section, has found Gen. Scott and John Kerr too heavy for him to carry. He has broken down under their weight. Three cheers for the gallant Democracy of Northampton!

FRANKLIN.

Senate, James Collins, d., no opposition; Commons, W. K. Martin, d., 546, P. Hawkins, d., 537, John E. Thomas, w., 512, Jackson, d., 290, Messrs. Martin and Hawkins elected. No change. Mr. John E. Thomas, who hoped to slip in between three democrats, has the permission of the people of Franklin to remain at home.

Washington Harris, d., re-elected Sheriff without opposition.

MOORE.

We learn that a democratic Commoner has been elected in Moore. Reid gained 111 votes in that County. Good for Moore! We have no details.

GUILFORD.

Senate, John A. Gilmer, w., re-elected; Commons, Johnson, w., 1570, Caldwell, w., 1306, Wiley, w., 1212, Robert P. Dick, d., 448, Edwards, w., 365. Messrs. Johnson, Caldwell, and Wiley elected. Winborne, w., Sheriff. Mr. Dick has fought the battle most gallantly for the Democracy in Guilford, but he has been defeated. We scarcely hoped for his success. Guilford, where Mr. Kerr practices law and is known, has given him the smallest sort of a majority for that County. He falls 202 behind Gov. Manly!

WELL DONE FORSYTH!

A friend writes us from Forsyth as follows:

"Our election has resulted gloriously for Reid in this County. Reid has 187 majority, being a gain of 75 votes. I think you may set Forsyth and Stokes down for 450 majority for Reid. In the Senate Barrow, d., leaves Forsyth and goes to Stokes with 52 majority—his election is sure. In the Commons the race is close, though I am confident Waugh and Marshall, d., are elected. Hill, d., is doubtful, yet I think he is elected. For Sheriff, Flynt, d., 946, Atwood, w., 469. The battle here was a hot one, the coons fighting desperately."

We have no intelligence from Stokes.

NEW HANOVER.

Senate, James Kerr, d., 305, W. S. Larkins, d., 226; Commons, R. Strange, Jr. d., 1036, Corbett, d., 820, Powers, d., 752. Messrs. Kerr, Strange and Corbett elected. E. D. Hall. d., elected Sheriff. Reid gains 83 in New Hanover.

BURKE AND McDOWELL.

Commons, W. W. Avery, d., 822, J. S. Erwin, w., 655, T. J. Walton, w. 644, C. T. N. Davis, 616. S. C. N. Tate, 416. Messrs. Avery and Erwin elected. The re-election of Mr. Avery is a most gratifying result. Senate, Dr. W. L. McKee, Southern Rights whig, 550 ahead of Anderson Mitchell, w., Wilkes and Caldwell to be heard from.

MECKLENBURG AND UNION.

The whole democratic ticket elected—no details. A democratic gain of one Commoner.

HURRAH FOR ROWAN!

Senate, John A Lillington, w., re-elected; Commons, William A. Walton, d., 778, Levi Trexler, w., 743, O. G. Foard, w., 668, Abram Lentz, ind. w., 137. Messrs. Walton and Trexler elected—democratic gain of one. This is glorious news from Rowan. Walton leads the ticket, and Reid's gain is 177!

DUPLIN.

Senate, B. W. Herring, d., no opposition; Commons, David Reid, d., 716, W. E. Hill, d., 694, N. B. Whitfield. d., 515, G. Sloan, d., 287, A. Kornegay, d., 78. Messrs. Reid and Hill elected. F. D. Abernathy. d., elected Sheriff. Duplin gives Reid a gain of 73 votes,

NASH—THE "BANNER COUNTY."

The democracy of Nash, always true, have rolled up a noble gain for Reid. The following are the returns by precincts:

	Governor.		Senator.	Sheriff.	Commons.	
	Reid	Kerr	Drake	Baines	Bryant	Battle
Arringtons,	32	21	19	45	19	29
Collins,	126	12	61	132	70	49
Dortch's,	76	22	37	79	34	56
Rick's,	51	5	23	48	7	48
Nashville,	114	3	46	94	24	85
Coopers',	47	1	25	39	20	28
Manning's,	99	0	52	90	81	17
Winstead's,	120	0	46	85	62	49
Ferrell's	150	19	73	144	92	67
Old Fields,	215	1	68	194	116	82
	1030	84	450	950	518	510

Dr. John H. Drake, d. re-elected to the Senate, and J. W. Bryant to the Commons. A. B. Baines, d., re-elected Sheriff. Clear gain for Reid, 117. Good for "old Nash"! A friend writes us from Nashville, "send us down the banner." Nash shall have it—she is indeed the "Banner County." We learn, both from Nashville and Wilson, that the *one* vote at the Old Fields, came from another County. Such a thing as a native whig in that quarter is unknown. Something might be made by caging a whig and showing him occasionally at the Old Fields. Manning's and Winstead's have also done just as well as possible. Nine cheers and a banner, for the Nash democracy!

ORANGE AND ALAMANCE.

Senate, John Berry, d., 764, C. F. Faucett, w., 713; Commons, B. L. Durham, d., 1739, John F. Lyon, d., 1699, J. W. Lancaster, d., 1633, Geo. Patterson, d., 1621, Josiah Turner, Jr., w., 1726, S. F. Phillips, w., 1668, George Hurdle, w., 1498, Walter A. Thompson, w., 1420. Messrs. Berry, Durham, Lyon, Turner, and Phillips elected—a Democratic loss of two. Sheriff, Jones, d., 1049, McAuley, w., 973. A friend writes us as follows:

"We have re-elected Berry by an increased majority, and for the first time in a quarter of a century we have elected a democratic Sheriff. To elect the Sheriff the democrats swapped off Lancaster and Patterson, and also Reid. The gain for Kerr is no indication of the popular sentiment, for that reason. The most powerful efforts were made by the friends of Turner to elect him, both here and all over the County. The friends of Jones, candidate for Sheriff, swapped votes in every way to elect him. I hear that the Chapel Hill students were allowed to vote. These are the true causes of this unwelcome and unlooked for result.

We have heard unofficially from three precincts in Caswell—Withers, Free Suffrage, is gaining heavily on Williamson, anti-Free Suffrage."

So we have lost two Commoners in Orange by swapping votes for Sheriff! and the Sheriff is elected! We hope our friends have had sufficient warning on this subject. What is a Sheriff compared to the triumph of the great Democratic party in the State Legislature and for Governor?

HURRAH FOR SAMPSON!

Senate, Dr. Thomas Bunting, d., no opposition; Commons, Chesnutt, d., 894, Herring, d., 755, Hargrove, w., 326. Messrs. Chesnutt and Herring elected. Underwood, w., elected Sheriff. A friend writes us as follows from Clinton:

"Here is glorious news for you from old Sampson. Reid has polled 976 votes, and Kerr 516—clear gain 114 votes! Members for the Legislature all right. Hurrah for "Reid, Free Suffrage, and Victory!" You may rely upon the above as perfectly correct."

Sampson is the native County of WILLIAM R. KING, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

GRANVILLE.

Senate, N. E. Canady, d., 422, Daniel, w., 397; Commons, W. H. Lyon, d., 1090, Perry, w., 1071, Amis, w., 1065, Bullock, d., 1022, Venable, d., 1016, Cole, w., 1013. Messrs. Canady, Lyon, Perry, and Amis elected—a gain of one democratic Commoner. J. H. Gooch, d., re-elected Sheriff. Granville has done well for Reid. We deeply regret the defeat of Mr. Venable. The efforts of the adversary were directed mainly against him, on account of his bold and able advocacy of Reid, Free Suffrage, and Democratic principles.

WAYNE.

Senate, C. H. Brogden, d., 559, Everett, d., 40, Pearsall 27; Commons, Dortch, d., 1181, Sauls, d., 563, Edwards. d., 559, Whitfield, d., 351, Slocum, w., 105. Messrs. Brogden, Dortch, and Sauls elected. O. Coor, d., elected Sheriff by 611 over Baker. Reid's clear gain in Wayne is 43. The sterling Democracy of old Wayne have come fully up to the mark.

LENOIR.

Senate, James P. Speight, d., 59 majority over Patrick, w.; Commons, William Sutton, d., no opposition. William Fields, d., elected Sheriff by 66 majority. Mr. Speight is no doubt elected to the Senate.

GREENE.

We regret to have to record the defeat of that gallant champion of Democracy and Free Suffrage, Dr. Ward. He has been defeated, as we learn, by B. F. Williams, w., the former member, by 6 majority. Mr. Exum is elected Sheriff.

EDGECOMBE.

Senate, Col. H. T. Clark, d., 410, Thigpen, d., 168; Commons, William Norfleet, d., 845, William Ellis, d., 682, R. R. Bridgers, d., 445, David Williams, d., 407. Messrs. Clark, Norfleet, and Ellis elected. Messrs. Thigpen, Bridgers and Williams were not candidates. Sheriff, Jenkins, d., 916, Reddin Petway, d.. 487.

MARTIN HAS DONE WELL.

Senate, Daniel Ward, d., and A. S. Mooring, d., Commons. We have not received the vote. We hear that Gov. Reid has made a clear gain of 100 in Martin. Our friends in that County have done their *whole* duty to the cause.

LINCOLN, GASTON AND CATAWBA.

Senate, John F. Hoke, d., re-elected by 475 majority over Larkin Stowe, d. Messrs. William Lander, Henderson Sherrill, and John H. Wheeler, democrats, elected in the Commons, and Caldwell, w. A democratic loss of one.

RUTHERFORD AND CLEAVELAND.

We learn that John G. Bynum, w., is re-elected to the Senate by about 30 majority over Dr. Mills, d. Commons in Rutherford in doubt, but two whigs thought to be elected. In Cleaveland A. W. Burton, d., is elected by two votes over Holland, d.

DAVIDSON.

Senate, Hargrave, d., 542, Long, w., 474; Commons, Harris, w., 1048, Leach, w., 929, Walser, w., 874. Messrs. Hargrave, Harris and Leach elected. Reid's gain in Davidson 255!

PITT REDEEMED!

We have the best sort of news from Pitt. John I. Foreman, d., has been elected to the Commons over F. B. Satterthwaite, President of the late Whig State Convention, and that too in a County heretofore Whig. Reid leads Kerr by 13 majority, and makes a clear gain of 21. State of the poll: Senate, B. G. Albritton, w., without opposition; Commons, W. J. Blow, independent and anti-Scott whig, 711, John I. Foreman, d., 649, F. B. Satterthwaite, Scott whig, 632. James A. Brown, d., elected Sheriff by 150 majority over H. B. Bryan, w. Brown 677, Bryan 547. A friend writes us from Pitt in cheering strains:

"Old Pitt is redeemed! For the first time in a Gubernatorial election we have given a majority. Foreman is elected—glorious! Dr. W. J. Blow is elected, which is by no means a whig victory, he having voted the Democratic ticket throughout, and we consider his election our victory, as the whigs made every effort to defeat him while we gave him our support. Satterthwaite, Scott whig, is defeated by a handsome majority. He stumped it for Scott all over the County, and the result indicates what we will do in November. Our success in the Sheriff's election is also most gratifying. Brown is a young man of promise, and made of the right sort of stuff."

Pitt is in the District of the traitor Stanly, and Mr. Satterthwaite is one of his most devoted friends. The latter gentleman will now have abundant leisure to reflect upon his mistake—to use no stronger word—in deserting the rights and interests of his section to go for the Seward candidate for President.

ANSON.

Senate, Richardson, w., re-elected; Commons, A. J. Dargan, w., 959, Tolson, Free Suffrage w., 772, Dunlap, w., 701, May, w., 235. A friend writes us as follows:

"Free Suffrage triumphant in Anson! I am happy to inform you that Cary Tolson, an open and undisguised Free Suffrage man, is elected from this stronghold of whiggery. This is glory enough for one day, and is a sore disappointment to our whig friends, who as a body used every possible means to defeat him, going even so far as to publicly transfer him to the Spartan band of democrats of this County."

GOOD NEWS FROM CRAVEN!

We learn that the democrats have elected two Commoners in Craven—gain of one. Hon. W. H. Washington, Free Suffrage and anti-Convention whig, is of course re-elected to the Senate. We learn, further, that Craven has given 102 majority for Reid; if so, a gain of 170! We have no details. Craven has done *better* than well.

GALLANT LITTLE JONES!

We learn that William P. Ward, d., has been elected to the Commons by 24 majority. This is a gain. Also, a handsome gain for Reid. If this information be correct, the democrats of Jones have acquitted themselves with distinguished credit.

Jones and Craven Counties are also in Stanly's District.

ONSLOW.

Senate, McMillan, d., 153, Cox, d., 135, Muntford, w., 113; Commons, Fonville, d., 453, Huggins, w., 265, Puckett, d., 88. Messrs. McMillan and Fonville elected. No change. W. D. Humphrey, d., elected Sheriff without opposition.

WARREN.

Senate, Weldon N. Edwards, d., 201, M. T. Hawkins, d., 156; Commons, Christmas, d., 510, Williams, d., 509, Drake, d., 411. Messrs. Edwards, Christmas and Williams elected. Sheriff, Thomas I. Judkins re-elected by 92 majority over Mr. Jones.

BLADEN.

Senate, McDowell, d., 366, Burney, w., 199; Commons, McDugald, w., 481, Robeson, d., 467. Loss of democratic Commoner. Mr. McDowell is no doubt elected to the Senate from Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus. Melvin, d., elected Sheriff.

PERQUIMONS.

We have returns from only one precinct in Perquimons, as follows: New Hope, Senate, Jones, w., 34, Sawyer, d., 25; Commons, Wilson, d., 97, Albertson, w., 61; Governor, Reid 98, Kerr 61. This is an increase for the democrats of some 20 votes over any previous election, and the friend who sends us this precinct is in high spirits.

COLUMBUS.

Senate, McDowell, d., 330, Burney, w., 114; Commons, Forney George, d., 402, J. A. Maultsby, w., 245. Gain of democratic Commoner.

JOHNSTON.

Senate, W. H. Watson, d., 490, J. T. Leach, w., 394; Commons, Willis H. Sanders, w., 810, Simon Godwin, w., 800, Linn B. Sanders, d., 791, A. J. Leach, d., 758. A democratic loss of two Commoners. A friend, who sends us the above returns, writes in desponding tones—he fears we have lost the State. Cheer up, friend—we are sorry Johnston has missed fire, *but the State is ours!*

We are indebted for the above returns to letters and telegraphic dispatches from a number of kind friends—also to the Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Carolinian, Goldsborough Republican and Patriot, and Tarborough Southerner.

We have given, in another column, a list of the losses and gains in the Legislature.

☞ In the account given by one of our Correspondents, of the late Commencement at Wake Forest College, allusion is made to the manner in which all the graduates acquitted themselves with the exception of Mr. Benjamin J. Lea, of Caswell. We are satisfied, from our knowledge of the character of our Correspondent, that his omission to do justice to Mr. Lea was unintentional. We have made inquiries on the subject, and it gives us pleasure to state that we learn Mr. Lea went through the Commencement Exercises in a praiseworthy manner, and that he exhibited evidences of very good mental training and attainments. We have made this statement of our own accord, and simply as a matter of justice to Mr. Lea.

The National Intelligencer republishes General Scott's letter to Dr. Atkinson of Danville, written in 1843, in which Gen. Scott says: "I am persuaded that it is a *high moral* obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to *meliorate* slavery to EXTERMINATION."

As yet, however, we have seen no contradiction of the declaration made to senator Wade, "I WOULD CUT OFF MY RIGHT HAND SOONER THAN LEND IT TO THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY." Can't the National Intelligencer, now, that it has at length broached the subject of slavery, enlighten us on this point?

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We present below a Tabular Statement of the vote of North Carolina, for Reid and Manly in 1848 and 1850—also, the vote for Reid and Kerr as far as received. The vote, in 1848 and 1850, is *official*, and may therefore be relied upon as correct. Catawba and Gaston vote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Madison with Buncombe and Yancy, Jackson with Haywood and Macon, Yadkin with Surry, and Alexander with Iredell, Wilkes, and Caldwell; and as the votes of these Counties are thus included, they are not named in the following Table:

	1848.		1850.		1852.		1852.	
	Reid.	Manly.	Reid	Manly.	Reid.	Kerr.	D. Gain.	D. Loss.
Anson,	400	1049	502	1043	513	1088		34
Ashe,	782	551	687	604				
Burke,	396	1299	344	1341	471	1180	288	
Buncombe,	644	921	649	1035				
Bladen,	516	281	561	311	631	358	23	
Bertie,	370	524	431	526				
Beaufort,	512	857	537	814				
Brunswick,	194	301	260	306				
Cabarrus,	377	743	412	693				
Craven,	730	742	541	609	102 maj.		170	
Cumberland,	1023	578	1310	602	1388	783		102
Chowan,	228	293	228	281				
Columbus,	440	174	454	165	443	198		44
Camden,	80	489	85	497				
Carteret,	365	407	361	415				
Cherokee,	217	582	230	713				
Caswell,	1081	263	1144	263				
Chatham,	781	935	896	1149	980	995	238	
Caldwell,	138	589	147	640				
Currituck,	583	177	457	185				
Cleaveland,	727	425	820	297	870	305	42	
Davidson,	669	1096	699	1159	746	951	255	
Davie,	391	542	313	577			100	
Duplin,	921	218	1035	226	1072	190	73	
Edgecombe,	1406	104	1481	88	1425	104		72
Franklin,	673	319	694	311	721	341		3
Granville,	946	1016	974	984	58 maj.		68	
Guilford,	442	1567	526	1772	480	1524	203	
Greene,	315	207	342	317				
Gates,	390	371	367	397				
Haywood,	430	412	399	508				
Halifax,	507	601	536	485	541	551		61
Hertford,	173	330	171	270		100 maj.		1
Hyde,	298	469	316	422				
Henderson,	227	656	272	694				
Iredell,	458	1376	279	1010				
Jones,	181	215	182	221				
Johnston,	814	720	849	638	883	733		61
Lenoir,	455	196	477	255	186 maj.			
Lincoln,	1877	832	1992	690	1934	680		48
Martin,	557	339	595	313	382 maj.		100	
Moore,	556	544	589	671	643	614	111	
Montgomery,	86	609	171	631				
Macon,	352	451	390	484				
Mecklenburg,	1068	698	1152	670			208	
Nash,	887	106	909	80	1030	84	117	
New Hanover,	1015	272	1187	278	1342	350	83	
Northampton,	500	512	524	489	82 maj.		47	
Onslow,	663	176	715	186	694	167		
Orange,	1726	1714	1855	1634	1796	1528	47	2
Pasquotank,	176	471	217	390				
Perquimons,	265	366	291	347				
Pitt,	571	589	583	591	649	636	21	
Person,	578	360	577	329				
Robeson,	623	581	626	562	780	693	3	
Rockingham,	968	340	1107	337				
Rowan,	696	827	649	890	712	776	177	
Rutherford,	439	1265	937	500	590	1106		953
Randolph,	313	1199	354	1354	439	1279	160	
Richmond,	68	545	141	680				
Sampson,	692	530	853	507	976	516	114	
Surry,	1226	1090	1352	1017	1356	1312		291
Stokes,	1223	1003	1452	1060		gain in Forsythe	75	
Stanly,	26	746	66	834				
Tyrrell,	106	336	131	353				
Wake,	1293	991	1450	979	1561	1102		12
Warren,	630	172	689	188	697	162	29	
Washington,	182	358	291	189				
Wayne,	1097	264	1091	221	1196	283	43	
Wilkes,	309	1299	314	1373				
Yancy,	634	357	632	456				
Total,	41,682	42,536	44,845	42,071				
		41,682	42,071					
		854	2,774					

THE LEGISLATURE.

It would be difficult, thus early, to state with certainty the Democratic majority on joint ballot in the next Assembly; but we present below all the losses and gains we have heard of, as well as the rumored losses and gains:

	Dem. losses.	Dem. gains.
Bladen,	1	
Craven,		1
Columbus,		1
Chatham,		1
Granville,		1
Jones,		1
Johnston,	2	
Northampton,		1
Orange,	2	
Robeson,	1	
Rowan,		1
Surry,	2	
Lincoln,	1	
Mecklenburg,		1
	9	8
	8	
Whig clear gain,	1	

This would still leave the Democrats 8 majority in the Commons; but we doubt the returns from Surry. We do not think there was sufficient time for correct information to reach this point from that County by the Western Mail of Saturday night.

We think the following table, as to the Commons only, as the foregoing is, will come nearer the result—and we insert Surry only in this table because it is claimed by the Whigs here. We also admit losses in Perquimons and Chowan, as they are claimed against us by the Whigs, though we have our doubts:

	Demo. losses.	Demo. gains.
Bladen,	1	
Craven,		1
Chowan,	1	
Columbus,		1
Chatham,		1
Granville,		1
Hyde,	1	
Jones,		1
Johnston,	2	
Mecklenburg,		1
Northampton,		1
Orange,	2	
Perquimons,	1	
Robeson,	1	
Rowan,		1
Surry,	2	
Lincoln,	1	
	12	8
	8	
Whig clear gain,	4	

This would still leave 2 majority for the Democrats in the Commons. What the result has been in Washington, Carteret, Wilkes, Buncombe, Caldwell, Macon, and Davie it is impossible to say; but, taking these Counties together, we have reasonable hopes of holding the majority in the Commons.

We may be mistaken, but we think we shall have the Commons by a small majority; and as to the Senate, there can be no doubt about that. The last House stood 65 Democrats, 55 Whigs; and the last Senate 27 Democrats, 23 Whigs—making a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 14. We have lost no Senator thus far, and we expect to gain 1 in Currituck and Camden, while we hope for a gain or gains in other quarters. A gain of 1 in the Senate, and no loss, will give the Democrats a majority of 6 in that body; and so we could concede the Whigs 4 majority in the Commons, and still have 2 majority on joint ballot. But it is useless to speculate—the returns will soon dispel all doubt.

☞ This is one of the best years we have ever known for Democracy and good crops. It is difficult to say which flourishes most, Democracy or corn. The former is the hope of the country, and the latter the staff of life.

☞ We learn that Thomas I. Judkins, Esq. the Sheriff of Warren, has been the first this year, as he was the last, to settle his accounts with the Public Treasurer.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1852.

Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts, died on Sunday morning last, and Congress adjourned over on Monday on account of his death.

The Whig managers here are down on North Carolina in the severest terms.

One of the new revenue cutters is to be built in Charleston.

The Pacific has arrived. Cotton was very active, at one-eighth of a penny advance. W.

Arkansas Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5. The returns from Arkansas indicate the election of Conway, the regular democratic candidate for Governor. Lovejoy, whig, is elected to the legislature from Crittenden county.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, August 6th. Sufficient returns have been received to show that the call of a convention to revise the constitution has been negatived by a large majority.

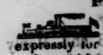
Election of Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 5. Private despatches received here from the lower counties of this State leave no doubt of the election of Hon. Thomas H. Benton to Congress. The official returns will not be received for several days.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, an anti-Bentonite, has been elected to the State Senate from this city.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.



TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk				$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond		8 00
Steerage,	do.	do.	do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do.	Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M.. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13. 1852. 73—$5 v.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to lelax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the O.d North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses while our garments in point of style and workmansbip, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

William Eaton, jr., Attorney General *vs.* John H. Jenkins.—Original bill, Spring 1852, for settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that John H. Jenkins, one of the defendents is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the aforesaid John H. Jenkins to appear and answer to the foregoing bill of complaint, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to him and heard accordingly.

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in said County, the first Monday in March. 1852.

GOOLD HOYT, C. *M. E.*

May 22, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.) 57—6w.
August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—tf.

Raleigh Academy.

THIS School will again commence its exercises the 7th July. J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20 1852. 73 2t.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½) 925—6tw.

T. H. SELBY,
No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh

IS now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of *SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS*, bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The stock consists in part of the following. Chamelion Silks, superior black Gro de Rhine, do., Plaid silk Tissue, Printed Lawns and Muslins, a large supply of plain white Jaconet, Cambrics and Muslin, very cheap, check do., Figured Swiss Muslins, Book and Mull do., Thread, Swiss Jaconet, and Lisle Inserting and Edgings, Linen Cambric Handkf's, French worked Colors, Ladie's Kid and Black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bonnetts and Ribbons, a great variety of Ginghams and English and American Prints, shell Tuck Combs, and Side Combs, Umbrellas and Parasols. Particular attention is invited to my stock of silk and cotton Hosiery—it is large and will be found to be cheap.

March 24, 1852. 28—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th. 1852. 71—5t.pd.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the com non dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast. JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

—

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.
Warren County, North Carolina.

THI pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro in this County and deliver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co,. N. C., } 928—w6w.
July 5th, 1852. }

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,

Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched ☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 8, 1852. 42—

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders later the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Horsman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3	Barrels of Mackerel,
2	do. New Lard,
4	do. Irish Potatoes,
6	do. Assorted Crackers,
2	do. Pulverized Sugar,
3	do. Clarified do.
2	do. Crushed do.
800	lbs. Goshen Butter,
800	" Cheese,

Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 10th day of January, 1852, a negro man named DANIEL, aged about 22 years, very black, and had two small scars on his breast. The said negro was purchased of Adam Williams, on the 25th of September, 1851, in Johnston County, N. C. We will pay the above reward to any person that will apprehend and deliver said negro to us, living in the County of Caswell, N. C., or if secured in any jail within the said State, so that we get him again, if he is not injured in taking him.

BIGELOW & PATTILLO.

July 19th, 1852. 73—5tpd.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. JOSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or M PEYTON A DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Forestville, N ... 14th, 1852. 42—6w.

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. MCQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST. *Trin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—tw.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at $1 for the Weekly, and $2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for Governor, President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and labor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort.

Send in the names.

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,
WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classsal and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are tought to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which they study, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" " In the English Branches,	12 50
" " In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852, 925—4w.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss,
&c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batiste Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

STATE of North Carolina, WAKE CO. In Equity. Spring Term, 1852. O. B. for Settlement. Benjamin N. Howell, Adm'r., &c., *vs.* Sylvia Howell, Jesse Howell, and others.

It appearing to the Court that Wesley G. Holleman, George J. Holleman, and the other Heirs at Law of Mary C. and Zachariah Holleman, (if any,) are non residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said non-residents to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, to be holden in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, P. BUSBEE, *Clerk and Master*
May 3d, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 918—w6w.

FALL TRADE, 1852.
Petits, Harris, and Daniell,

No. 23 Nassau St., near the Post Office, New York.

OFFER for *cash* or approved *credit*, a complete assortment of *Silks and Fancy Dry Goods*, now in Store, and arriving by every Steamer.

Consisting in part of *Dress Goods* in every variety *Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet, and Cape Ribbons*, an elegant assortment, *Black and Fancy Silks, White Goods* of every description, *Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, &c., &c.*

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 14th, 1852. 71—2m.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and independent charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific Gravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1-26—One grain and 26-100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1-05 One grain and 5-100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols 6 Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852 58—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 58

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852. 73—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835.

To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 67—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tisues, and Barages; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at cost, and no mistake. EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

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2 BOXES French Lemons just received at F. MAHLER'S.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852. 73—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

*For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy